**IN THE CLAIMS:**

1. (Currently Amended) A method of generating a language model for a speech recognition system,

wherein a first text corpus is gradually reduced by one or various text corpus parts in dependence on text data of an application-specific second text corpus until a **final text corpus is obtained from iterations of reductions of the first text corpus according to** predefined criterion, ~~is met~~ and

in that the values of the language model are generated on the basis of the ~~reduced first~~ **final** text corpus is used.

2. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1,

wherein for determining the text corpus parts by which the first text corpus is reduced, unigram frequencies in the first text corpus, in the reduced first text corpus and in the second text corpus are evaluated.

3. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein for determining the text corpus parts, by which the first text corpus in a first iteration step and accordingly in further iteration steps is reduced, the following selection criterion is used:

$$\Delta F_{i,M} = \sum_{x_M} N_{spez}(x_M) \log \frac{p(x_M)}{p_{A_i}(x_M)}$$

with $N_{spez}(x_M)$ as the frequency of the M-gram $x_M$ in the second text corpus, $p(x_M)$ as the M-gram probability derived from the frequency of the M-gram $x_M$ in the first

training corpus and $p_{A_i}(x_M)$ as the M-gram probability derived from the frequency of the M-gram $x_M$ in the first training corpus reduced by the text corpus part $A_i$.

4. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 3,

wherein trigrams are used as a basis with M = 3 or bigrams with M = 2 or unigrams with M = 1.

5. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 4, wherein a test text is evaluated to determine the end of the reduction of the first training corpus.

6. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the reduction of the first training corpus is terminated **and a final text corpus identified** when a certain perplexity value is reached or a certain Out of Vocabulary (OOV) rate of the test text is reached.

7. (Currently amended) A method of generating a language model for a speech recognition system wherein a text corpus part of a given first text corpus is gradually extended by one or various other text corpus parts of the first text corpus in dependence on text data of an application-specific text corpus to form a second text corpus **that is iteratively extended** until a predefined criterion is met and in that the values of the language model are generated while the second text corpus **from the last iteration** is used.

8. (Currently Amended) A method of generating an acoustic model for a speech recognition system (1), wherein acoustic training material representing a first number of speech utterances is gradually reduced until a predefined criterion is met by **acoustic** training material parts representing individual speech utterances in dependence on a second number of application-specific speech utterances and

in that the acoustic references of the acoustic model are formed by means of the reduced acoustic training material.

9. (Currently Amended) A method of generating an acoustic model for a speech recognition system, wherein a part of given acoustic training material, which material represents a multitude of speech utterances, is gradually extended by one or more other parts of the given acoustic training material and in that the acoustic references of the acoustic model are formed by means of the accumulated parts of the given acoustic training material **once a predefined criteria has been reached**.

10. (Previously presented) A speech recognition system comprising a language model generated in accordance with claim 1.

11. (Previously presented) A speech recognition system comprising an acoustic model generated in accordance with claim 8.

12. (New) A speech recognition system wherein the final text corpus, wherein a language model is generated by additionally using a small test corpus,